

POETRY.

TRUST IN HEAVEN.

BY MARY A. BROWN.

Trust in heaven! when o'er thy path,
Clouds and tempests come in wrath;
When thy grief oppresseth thee,
When obscured thy prospects be,
When around the mists are driven,
Heed them not, but trust in heaven!

Trust in heaven! when morning lifts
Up her head and casts her gifts,
Light and dew upon the earth,
When she brings the blossom forth,
Till shall shine the stars of even,
For a safeguard, trust in heaven!

Trust in heaven! when there afar
Burneth many a radiant star;
Canst thou doubt, when thus their light
Gleams unshadowed through the night,
That protection may be given
To thy pillow—trust in heaven!

Trust in heaven! when one by one,
The sweet waves of hope glide on,
Leaving thee a wreck at last
On the shore whence they have passed;
Though thy heart is wrong and riven,
Still forever trust in heaven!

Trust in heaven! when from its way
Those thou lovest go astray,
Strive, still strive, to bring them back
To its straight but thornless track;
And that truth may soon be given
To thy spirits—trust in heaven!

Trust in heaven! it shall not fail
When the darkest grief prevail;
And when death at length shall come,
When around thee spreads his gloom,
Pray that thou may'st be forgiven,
Place thy dearest hopes in heaven!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Gazette.
FROM "HOURS OF DEVOTION."
DOMESTIC PEACE.

The bonds which unite the husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, are of all others, the most sacred. We to him, who severs them by his unkindness!

Where will our sorrows receive the same solace, as in the bosom of our family? Whose hand wipes the tear from our cheek, or the chill of death from our brow, with the same fondness and care as that of the wife? If the raging elements are contending without, here is a shelter. If war is desolating the country, here is unmingled peace and tranquility. Blissful and happy hours, that unite us together in sweet and holy companionship, I bid you a joyful welcome.

The father, by his industry, ensures the prosperity of his family. When his daily labor is completed, he returns with gladness to their welcome and smiling embrace. If the whole world be in arms against him, here he is soothed by the gentlest and holiest affection.

The earnings of the husband are not foolishly squandered by the profligate wife. She is careful in attending to the duties of her household—she guards over those under her care or direction, with fidelity and love. She encourages domestic peace and love, and adorns her character with a thousand little charms.

The children, too, are playing innocently around—they know of no enjoyment beyond the confines of their home. They love to be obedient. With unspeakable delight they fondle on their parents. Even the servants appear happy and contented. They are faithful to those who are so attentive to them. Instead of masters, they have fond parents, whose prosperity is their chief delight.

Let there be mutual love. It is an indescribable charm. It gives to every thing a higher value and importance. If you are sick or afflicted, all are ready to offer you their assistance. The individual happiness of each is the paramount concern of all.

Behold the lonely and destitute widow, who, in her solitude, is neglected by all the world. She has followed her husband and friends—one—all—to the silent grave. Poor and needy, she was driven from the ranks of the gay. In her distress, there are none who know her, none who share with her their society. But why should you pity her? She is happier than you can conceive. A pious daughter, who renounces the pleasures of the world, labors through the day, and by the burning of the midnight lamp, to add to the comfort and support of her aged mother. Why should you pity her when she participates in heavenly joys, that gold cannot purchase?

Why do you sympathize with the aged man who is languishing in prison, because his misfortunes have prevented him from discharging his debts? He is already liberated! A dutiful son, at the sacrifice of his own liberty, has bared himself to the army, to procure the release of his helpless but beloved father.

How many blessings, even in affliction, spring out of family concord. How pleasant its consequences—how lasting its recollections. Domestic harmony may be likened to heaven; but discord is only to be compared with hell itself.

How deplorable is the man who leaves the bosom of this family, in pursuit of happiness elsewhere. He leaves a stranger, even in his own dwelling! He must brood over his sorrows alone! There are none to share with him their sympathy! Cold civility is all he receives from the world! He complains with bitterness, that he ever pledged his hand at the altar! His children are to him as thorns that bear no fruit!

It is to be regretted that discord in families is increasing rather than diminishing. This is owing to the many inconsiderate marriages that are constantly taking place. Many people enter into a matrimonial alliance, without reflecting upon the importance of the subject, or studying each other's character or disposition. They contemptuously barter the happiness of a whole life, for a family name, or unnecessary fortune. But alas! no paltry wealth or ancestral honors, can atone for the tears of anguish or desolation of the heart that it occasions.

There can be no happiness in the married state, only where there is a similarity of disposition, that will insure mutual love, and enable the parties in case of misfortune to rely solely upon each other. We have seen indigent families emerging from the depths of their poverty, and becoming great and illustrious by the virtue and industry of the husband; or the innocence and economy of the wife. We have also seen the prosperity of affluent families blighted by the discord of the parents, whose infirmities have extended over and given a hue, even to the characters of their children.

A person talking to Fenelon on the subject of the criminal laws in France approved, in contradiction to the archbishop, of the number of executions for criminal offenses.

"I maintain," said he, "that such criminals are unfit to live."

"But, my friend," said Fenelon, "you do not reflect that they are still more unfit to die."

A GLORIOUS CONSOLATION.

An old lady being very sorely afflicted with a disorder usually denominated hysteria, imagined she could not breathe, and appealed to her husband on the occasion, with Mr. ——— I can't breathe. Well, my dear, returned the afflicted husband, I would not try, for nobody wants you to.

Magisterial Ignorance.—One of Cromwell's followers, who filled the important station of an Irish Justice, at the period of 1661, having occasion to write the word "usage," contrived to spell it without using a single letter of the original word; his improved orthography was "youzitch." When some remarks were made upon similar facts, he averred that nobody could spell with pens made from Irish geese!

FEMALE HEROISM AND MAGNANIMITY.

We are assured that the following extraordinary narrative is strictly accurate in all its details.

The acceptance of a most splendid villa, furnished with costly comforts, presented to an English widow lady, by a French nobleman of high distinction, in gratitude for the preservation of his child by that lady during the revolution in Paris, in 1830, has been most firmly and positively refused. Since those memorable days, every attempt has failed to discover the preserver of the child; and the only knowledge gained was, that an English widow lady, pale, exhausted, her dress much torn, and nearly drenched with blood, had, from amidst a heavy discharge of cannon, silently entered the nobleman's apartment, and tenderly placing her little charge upon the sofa, bowed, and retired too swiftly to be traced.

A trivial circumstance a few weeks since led to the discovery of the lady's name and residence. Upon reading the document which put her in possession of the noble gift, she remained for a few moments silent and thoughtful; then, turning to the legal gentlemen sent by the nobleman to witness her signature of acceptance, she addressed them in these beautiful words: "Tell the father of the child I protected in the hour of peril, I return his offering with grateful feelings—thanks are not due to me, let them be given to that Being, who, in the moment of danger, allowed me strength of mind to encounter the bloody scene. My reward claims no other notice than the inward consciousness I feel of having only performed a Christian duty; and tell him, the motto I rest upon to guide my actions, is to endeavor to do towards others, as I would have wished them to have done towards me, under similar circumstances."

Teaching the Dumb to speak.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers, announcing as an astonishing novelty, that the Abbe Janet, of Normandy, "has succeeded in teaching a person to speak who has been deaf from his nativity. The novelty is now of 350 years standing. Pedro Ponce instructed four deaf mutes in Spain to write and speak in 1570, and John Bonet published the method in 1620. In 1659, Drs. Holder and Wallace succeeded in the same difficult task in England; and it has ever since been a regular branch of instruction in that country. The tones of the voice in such persons have always been 'singular,' and generally 'unpleasant.'"—Annals of Education.

Schools Drawn.

On Thursday last two brigades destined to a foreign port, were ready for sea. They lay near together, and one steamer was to have taken them both to the Hook. The crew of one brig came on board half and hearty, and she has now been 3 days on her voyage with a good wind. The crew of the other brig came on board so much intoxicated, that the Captain did not dare to venture himself and property in their hands, and she lies at the wharf still. So much for the good Rum does to Sailors.—Journal of Commerce.

In the debate of the 9th ult. in the Senate at Washington, Col. Benton observed that he once thought Mr. Calhoun "destined to a seat on the throne of the U. States." [A general and loud burst of laughter occurred at this lapidary language, accompanied with clapping of hands, obliging the Vice President to interfere, and call to order.] I mean, (said Mr. B.) that ever sat upon—that ever sat upon the Presidential chair.

A VICTIM.

We yesterday received several communications from respectable citizens in approval of the contemplated Anti-Gambling Association. In one of them the following narrative is given: "I know a wealthy and respectable merchant of the East, whose eldest son was early in life enticed by one of these gentlemen plunderers to the gaming table, where he soon squandered thousands of dollars, and his excellent and sorrowing parent was compelled to withhold any further supplies. He subsequently married, and it was hoped that by removing him from his abandoned associates, his reform would be accomplished. He came to this city with his young wife about two years since, and received a moderate allowance from his father. After residing here a short time, he obtained a respectable situation in a store—soon secured the entire confidence of his employer, who

certified the same, and his father thereupon furnished him with a sum of money to invest in business for himself. No sooner was this known to the blacklegs who infest the city, than he was again seduced into their toils, and in less than 6 months was compelled to abandon Philadelphia, leaving his young and disconsolate wife destitute of the means of subsistence. He now wanders upon the earth the miserable wreck of a man, his peace destroyed, his hopes blasted, his conscience seared, while his venerable parent and disconsolate wife are left to mourn in hopelessness and despair." This is one of a hundred cases that no doubt can be given. The evil is an increasing one—the vice is, of the most fascinating character—and it is not to be wondered at that the young and inexperienced fall readily into the toils of the more callous and artful.—Phil. Inquirer.

Every one in their turn.—In Davidson, N. C. a love sick lad of 70, was united to an amiable Miss of 69. The lady had forty years previous been bridesmaid to the deceased wife of her bon home.

It appears from a statement in the African Repository, that 2886 colored emigrants have been conveyed to Liberia under the auspices of the Colonization Society, since its foundation, 1197 of whom were from Virginia, 582 from N. Carolina, 387 from Maryland, 201 from S. Carolina, 106 from Georgia, 103 from Kentucky, 70 from N. York, 65 from Pennsylvania, 55 from Tennessee, 40 from the District of Columbia, 32 from Rhode Island, 21 from Louisiana, 10 from Mississippi, 8 from other States, and 2 native Africans.

The Paris Times of the 11th ult. contains this statement:—"On the receipt of the American papers at Havre, the members of the General Council and the chief merchants met together, to ward off, if possible, the blow which threatened commerce. The meeting was unanimous for petitioning the Chambers to acquiesce in the American indemnity. The petition was drawn and instantly covered with signatures." One merchant only, Mr. P***, who has nevertheless 15 vessels at sea, and whom war would certainly ruin—refused, declaring he would not, even at the hazard of war, consent that France should treat under a menace."

Green Calf-skin.—A young dandy in a neighboring town, who has about as much beard as you will find on an egg, and as much down on his chin as may be seen on a peach, went into a barber's shop some time since, and pulling off his coat and cravat, demanded to be shaved before any other person, or he would never patronize him again. He sat down forthwith in the chair, and the barber, having lathered his chin over, gently passed the back of the razor over it half a dozen times. When this was done, the young gentleman went to the glass and began to feel his chin. "How much better a man feels when he is shaved, Mr. Leatherstrap—you've had a tough job of it with my crab orchard beard, and you left a little leathery stuff here yet—I suppose you'll ask me no more than common folks—what's to pay?"—Oh! nothing, sir! I always esteem it a favor, when I can have the privilege of strapping my razor on a SMOOTH PIECE OF CALF-SKIN."

Cold Weather.

Married, at Barrington, in Yates county, N. Y. on the 28th Jan. Mr. Jacob Frost, tailor, to Miss Mary Winter, tailoress.

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose, A breath revives him, & a breath o'erthrows.

THE SHOEMAKER AND HIS TWO WIVES.

Every body was pitying Mr. Sampson the shoemaker of the village of B.—Now, gentle reader, you need not guess Brunswick, nor Bethel nor Broomfield, nor any other village beginning with B. for I assure you beforehand you won't guess right; nobody knows the identical place beginning with B. except uncle Joshua of Downingville, and to him I beg leave to refer the over curious reader. Well, every body was pitying the shoemaker, and as he passed daily by his window on his way to his little workshop, involuntarily drew down my face in token of commiseration, though, why I should do it, I could not for my life have explained. But every body said he was an unhappy man, a miserable man; that his wife almost scolded his life out of him; that she was the biggest scold in the country, beat Xantippe of classical memory all hollow; that in her fits of passion she whisked the poor shoemaker about very much like a West India baboon in a tropical hurricane. Never was such a scold; her tongue might be heard the first thing in the morning and the last at night. She was so constantly scolding, she would never take time to die, so the poor shoemaker's misery seemed interminable. All the men were telling how they would manage her if they had her for a wife; and when a half a dozen of them collected at a farmer's house, the shoemaker's wife was often the theme, and many were the modes of punishment devised by those who had not the shrew to deal with. It might generally be observed on such occasions, that those who were suspected of being henpecked, now fortified by the members present, generally talked most valiantly how they would manage the shoemaker's wife if she belonged to them, now and then casting furtive glances at their bustling good wives present. But it was plain to be seen the women did not relish this theme when discussed by the men. They would talk pathetically of the shoemaker's grievances amongst themselves, talk eloquently of the miseries a man must suffer in being tied to such a termagant; but no sooner did an unlucky husband attempt to harp upon the same string, he touched a hornet's nest, all the women were out with palliatives and warm in the defence of the shoemaker's wife.

"Every woman had her peculiar trials, Mrs. Sampson no doubt hers as well as the others. She had no flesh on her bones, and was as yellow as saffron, it was plain she was a sick woman. Mr. Sampson appeared pleasant enough out doors, but for all that, he might be a tyrant at home."

Thus was poor Mrs. Sampson defended in spite of her tongue. But whatever they felt called upon to say in behalf of Mrs. Sampson, in the presence of their husbands, their sympathies were actually altogether on the side of Mr. Sampson. Every good wife wretched her face into the most becoming smile, when she accosted Mr. Sampson, merely out of instinctive good nature; far be it from me to insinuate, that it was to contrast with the thin lips and sour visage of his own good wife. Seeing this state of things, I began naturally to study the countenance of the poor man as he passed my window, in order to read the lines of care, the furrows of misery, and cringing air of a henpecked man. But, truth to say, no such things were to be seen. He generally passed with a careless-sturdy tread, humming a tune or picking his teeth. As for wrinkles, his hale, good humored, handsome face, looked as if it might bid defiance to them for many years to come. His bright open eyes looked as if it had never twinkled with any thing but good humor; and instead of being the most miserable, I at once sat him down for the happiest man in the village of B. No one bought offener ginger-bread and candy for his children, or new gowns for his wife. When, arm and arm, they trudged along to meet on a Sunday, no man seemed more busily to chat with his wife, and no woman looked prouder of her husband. The secret seemed to be in his having good-naturedly accommodated himself to the disposition of his wife, without compromising his own independence. After all it depends less upon external circumstances, than on our own disposition, whether we are happy or miserable in this life. In the process of time the shoemaker's wife died, leaving her husband to follow her to the grave with as many children as followed Mr. Rogers to the stake, and whether that were nine or ten the reader must determine.—Contrary to the expectations of every one, Mr. Sampson mourned long and truly for his wife. She had been a thrifty housewife, and a neat, careful mother, and so used were husband and children to her discipline, that it was doubtful whether they would know how to act without it. But sorrow like all things in this sublimary world must have an end. The children were growing disorderly, and were losing that tidy appearance that had always

all eyes were turned upon her as the future Mrs. Sampson. She was just the right age, had a little property, and all declared he would never do better; and Mr. Sampson, like a reasonable man, believed what every body said and married her. This time, at least, the neighbors had no reason to complain. The second Mrs. Sampson was a mirror of patience; the neighbors who happened in, about dinner time, could find no fault with the bread and butter, the last article being thick enough to satisfy the most captious; and as for pie or cake, all declared her's were no "mother-in-law pieces." The Shoemaker must and would be happy. Months passed away, and if the predictions of the neighbors were to be verified, Mr. Sampson's appearance was somewhat equivocal for a happy man. It was certain that he grew thin, did not whistle, or laugh, or hum half so often as he used to do. His step was listless, and he seemed to have lost much of that sturdy activity, which had formerly distinguished him. The neighbors were completely at a stand. Mrs. Sampson was strictly scrutinized, but nothing could be detected. She was patience personified. Meanwhile the children accustomed to the severe discipline of their mother, no sooner found themselves subjected to the mild sway of a step-mother, whose right to control them was, to say the least, doubtful, since public opinion has made it such, now burst free from all restraint and revelled in the glorious privilege of doing whatever they had a mind to do.

Poor Mrs. Sampson talked and coaxed, and wept; and, in one or two instances, even had the temerity to put a "poor motherless child" down collar; all to no purpose. They were as unmanageable as a parcel of wild colts broken free from pasture, and antic with the first consciousness of freedom. Mr. Sampson could not manage them, that was out of the question, he had never thought of doing it while their mother was alive, and how could he now that she was dead and gone? Amongst the trials awarded to the patriarch Job, it is well perhaps that his sex precluded the possibility of his passing the ordeal of a mother-in-law's lot. So thought the second Mrs. Sampson. She had tried every thing, and now her patience was completely exhausted. One day, just as her husband was coming to dinner, driven to desperation, by the accumulated din of so many ungovernable children, she suddenly armed herself with a handful of hemlock tops, and laid them about her on every side, at the same time ordering every child to a seat about the quickest. At this moment her husband entered, and far from finching, she resolutely told him what she had done and what she meant to do in future, ere she would endure such an intolerable din.—Mr. Sampson was at once in fine spirits. His wife had never looked half so handsome before. The children were as white as mice in a cheese. Mrs. Sampson absolutely kept her word, and though the neighbors pitied the children, and talked mournfully of the sorrows of Mr. Sampson, from that time he began to gain in flesh and spirits, and became the sturdy good natured sort of a man I had formerly known him. The recurrence of the old stimulus in the activity of a wife's tongue, had restored the buoyancy to his spirits, and health to his bones. Such being the fact, I thought it best to write his history, in the hopes that persons witnessing a similar case, would suspend their sympathies, and reflect that after all, the husband of a scolding wife may be as happy as that of a good natured one; and the spirited tones of her voice in scolding, may be quite as agreeable to such a husband's ear, as the most dulcet notes of the other in thrilling a fashionable air.

Portland Courier.

A western editor acknowledges the receipt of \$100, being a gentleman's subscription in advance for forty years. So laudable an example is worthy of emulation, and we should like to ascertain which of our subscribers is determined to be first in doing "the clean thing" for us after this fashion. As the old lady said when an obstreperous admirer threatened to kiss her, "I should like to catch him at it!"

Hillsborough, (Ohio), Jan. 31.

A nut for school boys to crack.—A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature, making it penal for scholars to bar out their teachers on Christmas holidays. This is an invasion of the "reserved rights" of boys, and we advise them to remonstrate forthwith.

Who says that Wooden Clocks won't go?

A man residing at Cincinnati has accumulated one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in three years, by the peddling of wooden clocks throughout the Southwestern country. Governor's Message.—Legislation extra.—On New Year's day the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Missouri laid before the House a communi-

cation from his Excellency the Governor, inviting the members to take a glass of wine with him at 5 o'clock. The message was agreed to nem. con., and the House adjourned forthwith.

The following statements are by the editor of the New York American, who thinks and speaks in a manner worthy the name and character of his paper: We confess our surprise at the course taken by France. We feel indeed, and felt from the beginning that the language of the Message, as its reference to the rashness of the presumptuous and intemperate soldier at the head of our government, had placed the nation in a most embarrassing and critical predicament; but still, while our cause was so clearly just, and complaint against the dilatoriness (to say the least) of France was so reasonable, we were not prepared to think that the Executive Government of that country, which had from the beginning professed to agree in the name of humanity, of the nature and justice of our claims, and of the obligation of the treaty by which they were liquidated—would have resorted to a measure so offensive, as hostile to that indicated by the recall of its minister. It may be that the King, considering the imputation of bad faith in the President's Message as a personal insult, withdrew this Minister as a personal representative, and still means in good faith, to endeavor to carry the treaty into effect, but will avert a rupture between the two countries. It may be too, that apprehensive from the tone of the Paris press, that the language of the President's Message was—in spirit, it at least—supposed to be instigated by suggestions from his own Cabinet, he has taken this decisive step in order to clear his skirts (which he cannot do) of responsibility for any such collisions, and by going in advance of popular feeling, and by the menace of the President, to screen himself from the consequences of popular indignation, if it should be proved that he or his Ministers had consented to, if they had not counselled strong language on this side of the water.

Whatever be the motives, the step is taken; and a most offensive one it certainly is. What, then, is the course for this country to pursue? The question is a grave serious one.—With a full sense of the ignorance, presumption, and recklessness which have exposed us to the present embarrassment, we may not—although in the case of the West-India negotiations with England, we have the example of the President and Mr. Van Buren to the contrary—we, the Whigs of the U. States, may not, will not in a question with a foreign nation, take a distinction between the President, or his party, and the nation. We were not parties in, nor commanding to, the councils which have thus needlessly precipitated this matter; but "being in" we must bear ourselves as Americans, having a common cause and resolved at all hazards, if the flag of war must be thrown out, to rally under it, even to the death.

But we yet trust that war may be avoided—much, if not all, now depends on Congress. What then should Congress do? Nothing at present. If the recall of the Minister be not followed up by any other hostile demonstration—though we confess our apprehension now is, that an embargo may be laid in the French ports—if however, nothing of this sort occur, we would wish this Congress might adjourn without adopting any definitive measure—and that the President should forthwith issue a proclamation requiring the next Congress to meet on or about the 1st August. By that time the purposes of France would be fully developed, the feelings of our own people would be ascertained—and a Congress assembling under such circumstances, and acting with full knowledge and calm deliberation, would carry with them the sentiment of the whole nation.

The Florida Herald of the 17th ult. contains the message of Governor Eaton to the Legislative Council of that Territory. A topic of general interest in it is the information it gives as to the want of an accurate survey of the coast of Florida. The only charts that the numerous American navigators of the adjacent waters have, are compilations from former French and British research. Governor Eaton thinks himself authorized to assert that statistical investigations will show that nearly one half of the whole export trade of the U. States passes through the Gulf of Mexico. And yet this immense amount of trade is guided on a tamperous and dangerous coast, by charts made by foreign nations, and become incorrect from the alterations produced in the bars and in the depth of water by currents.

Battle between the Indians and Poles.

It appears from a letter received this week from a respectable Polish emigrant, at New Orleans, that about 20 of his countrymen, not meeting with any means of support, and totally without funds, departed from New Orleans for Mexico, by land, through the Texas country. Having no guide, nor knowledge of the wilderness, they became wanderers, when they were fiercely attacked by the Indians. The Poles had but few guns, but maintained a long and bloody conflict, until they had killed a large number of their enemy. They, however, suffered severely, having had two of their number slain, and the remainder wounded. Only one Pole was able to reach N. Orleans. Louisville Journal.

The way to make friends is, to say to others—the most agreeable thing, and to do for them the most useful.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The New York Commercial of the 20th inst. contains two arrivals from France, which our last publication have brought to the attention of our readers. The first is a communication from that country, which we have already mentioned, leaving us nearly as much involved in doubt, and perplexity as to the real state of the question, pending between France and the United States, as we were before. The arrival to which we refer, is the Sully, Capt. Forbes, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 28th of January, and the French brig of war D'Assas, Capt. Daguene, from Brest, whence she sailed on the 20th. The Sully brings a letter, dated the 17th of January, to the President of the United States, and the French Minister, M. Serrurier, with an order for his RECALL. This letter, in substance, is as follows:—The undersigned, in connection with the intelligence by the Sully, upon the supposition that nothing of importance had occurred in Paris, between the date of our latest papers, the 17th, and the sailing of the D'Assas on the 20th, we argue that the state of things is even more pacific than the advice of Thursday.

In the first place, true to his engagements, the King of the French caused the Indemnity Bill to be introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th—the day on which the government had promised to bring it forward in the official note published in the Moniteur.

In the next place, it is evident from the general tone and complexion of the French papers, that the French people are utterly averse to a war with the U. States. But further than this, a report that Mr. Livingston was breaking up his establishment at the Hotel of the American Embassy preparatory to his departure from the French capital, is authoritatively contradicted; and it is positively ascertained, that, notwithstanding the notification in the Moniteur, the American Minister had no intention of demanding his passport.

A third favorable symptom in the present accounts, is a statement put forth in one of the Paris journals—*The Tribune*—that the French Government was at least not sorry at the opportunity presented of recalling M. Serrurier, who has given much cause of dissatisfaction. It appears from the statement of the Tribune, that previous to the debates in the Chamber on the twenty-five millions, he wrote to the King, that the difference might be settled for twelve millions francs, and it is believed that a copy of this despatch, being communicated to several influential Members of the Centre by the friends of M. Serrurier, contributed in no small degree to the rejection of the demand for the twenty-five millions francs. From this moment the disgrace of the French Minister to the U. States was resolved on; but it could not be decided upon for fear of dividing the motives.

It is added, that after the final adjustment of the question, M. Serrurier will not return as Minister to the U. States. A circumstance has transpired in this city this morning, which corroborates this statement. One of the officers of the D'Assas has spoken of M. Serrurier as a Minister in disfavor, and it is said not to be the intention of the government that he should return in this vessel.

With these preliminary explanations, we submit the following account of the proceedings of the Deputies, on the introduction of the Bill for the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations of July 4, 1831.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of January 15.

M. Dupin took the chair at one o'clock. The galleries were extremely full and a more than usual number of Deputies were present. The Ministers and the President of the Council (Marshal Mortier) were in their usual places. At half past one o'clock, the Minister of the Finances ascended the tribune—(Great sensation.)—and proceeded to read the following development relative to the Government communication which had been announced:

"Gentlemen—Faithful to the accomplishment of its duty, the Government was disposed to submit anew to your deliberations the measures necessary for the execution of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. It had prepared itself to defend them in the name of the political and commercial interests of France, and it is hoped that you would participate in the conviction upon which they acted.

The Message of the President of the U. States at the opening of the American Congress, has suspended the execution of this design. The Government had, from that moment, to examine whether it still remained under the empire of the same duty, whether the dignity of France did not demand a different line of conduct or, finally, whether there existed any means of placing the immutable laws of justice in accordance with the legitimate sentiment of the national honor.

The Government of the King, gentlemen, need not justify itself before you from the reproaches which the President of the U. States has lavished upon it. Such a controversy would be alike without object, and without dignity. Nevertheless, in the debates which must ensue before you, all the documents which will be required will be submitted to the Chamber.

General Jackson has been misinformed as to the extent of the powers which the Constitution of the State confers upon us. But if he is mistaken with regard to the laws of our country, we will not fall into a similar error on the subject of the Congress.

The spirit and letter of that Constitution, alike forbid us to view the document to which I have referred, in any other light than as the opinion of a single individual, so long as that opinion has not received the sanction of the two co-ordinate powers of the American Union.

The message is an act of Government as yet incomplete, and which cannot therefore hurry us to any of those determinations by which France usually replies to a menace, or an injury. Gentlemen, we might wait until the resolutions of Congress should arrive to prescribe to our conduct. But a temporizing policy, would neither have the advantage of ensuring the security of our commercial relations, nor of eventually placing them under the protection of reprisals. By the adoption, likewise, of such a system, the two governments would be compelled to wait mutually—(upon the proceedings of each other)—and from the great distance by which they are separated, the legislative sessions, both at Washington and Paris, would probably terminate—leaving this important question not only undecided, but irritated by such fresh delays. In this state of things, the government has rejected a temporizing system.

The question of the national dignity has a right to its first solicitude. You are aware, gentlemen, how it has been provided for; yet, as the treaty of July has become neither less just, nor less potent than before—as the proceeding of the President of the U. States has not availed to weaken the basis of equity and reason on which the transaction rests,—the government has persevered in its determination to present the subject anew to your examination. This engagement has been made;—THE HONOR OF FRANCE DEMANDS THAT IT SHOULD BE FULFILLED.

In this important deliberation, the Chamber, we doubt not, while watching vigilantly with us over the national dignity, will keep in mind all the sentiments of good will and friendship which for sixty years have united the French and the American nations. It will recall to mind those high considerations of commercial power, and of maritime force, which have ever caused our alliance with the U. States to be regarded as one of the unalterable rules of our national policy.

In holding this language, we only wish to render homage to those truths which are of every time—to oppose them—to temporary impressions—and, above all, to declare, that France imputes, neither to the people nor to the government of the U. States, the sentiments and the propositions which their President has expressed. We only wish to see in this Message to Congress, the inconsiderate act (Pacte peu réfléchi) of an isolated power; and the national honor does not the less command us to persist in the policy which has been always that of the King's government—THE POLICY OF GOOD FAITH.

Gentlemen: You will scrupulously weigh the motives which solicit the adoption of the treaty. It will be required of you, above all other things, that in examining this question, you will divest your minds, as we have done, of every consideration unconnected with the subject itself. In other words, unconnected with THE RIGHT AND JUSTICE OF THE CLAIMS, and with the compensation we should offer for the commercial advantages which the treaty guarantees to France.

Impressed with these considerations, gentlemen, the government makes me its organ of again laying before you the project of the law which I shall now have the honor of reading to you.

It has been judged necessary to insert an eventual clause, of which, without doubt, you will acquiesce in the propriety. The clause forbids the payments to be made on the sum fixed by the treaty, until the intention of the American Government shall be made known. It is our right, and our duty, gentlemen, to render that government responsible for every act which may tend to wound the dignity and the interests of France.

The following are the provisions of the Project of the law:

ART. 1. The Minister of the Finances is authorized to carry to the Budget of each of the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, the sum requisite to pay off in six equal terms the capital of 25,000,000 francs, which are due in execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the U. States, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d February, 1832.

ART. 2. The sum of 1,500,000 francs, which the Government of the U. States engaged to pay to France in six annual instalments in discharge of the claims of French citizens, shall be credited to a special article of the Budget as the recoveries are made. Credits to a similar amount shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances for the discharge of the claims that may have been liquidated in favor of French citizens.

ART. 3. The payments to be made on the sum of 25,000,000 francs, shall not be carried into effect till it shall have been ascertained that the Government of the U. States has adopted no measures injurious to the French interests.

The question was then proposed to the Minister, that this project of law should be printed and distributed, and the day for discussion ultimately fixed.

This ministerial communication caused a strong and general sensation, which lasted for some time.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Captain PERRY, arrived at Philadelphia, we have advices from Liverpool to the 20th January, and Paris dated to the evening of the 17th, two days later from England, and one day later from France, than the intelligence last furnished. The news by this arrival is not important. The account of Mr. Livingston's determination to retain his place at Paris, until his passport was forced upon him, is confirmed. Galignani's Messenger has this statement: "Mr. Livingston wrote a letter to Admiral De Rion in answer to that which informed him that his passport would be delivered to him, in which Mr. Livingston stated, that his instructions did not indicate the steps he was to take in such a case, as it had not been foreseen; and therefore requested the Minister to make him acquainted with the intentions of the French Government, and state whether it was wished that he should immediately quit France, or whether he might wait for instructions from his own Government. We are not acquainted with the reply of Admiral De Rion, but of course it was not of a nature to add to the embarrassment which already exists by enforcing the Minister's departure. The accounts of the pacific dispositions of the Congress, received yesterday, are likewise calculated to calm any apprehensions that the affair will be carried to extremities."

nothing to shake the opinion, which he had formerly expressed to the Senate, that the only mode of obtaining justice from France was to express our determination finally that justice must be done. He, however, deprecated further debate at this time, and hoped the memorial would

be ordered to be printed without further discussion. The memorial was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE HON. GEO. POINDEXTER.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the Hon. George Poindexter, in the following terms:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1835.

SIR: I address you, as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject involving a criminal charge, highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter from a person in this city to his correspondent in New York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alleging that the Administration was possessed of depositions taken from three individuals who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the Hon. George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson.

No one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purpose for which these depositions have been procured. The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of crimes, that of having been an accessory before the fact to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge so monstrous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter, in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have of late been so freely cast on me, and as such, would scarcely merit contradiction from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to the conspiracy against my character, has enabled me to trace the authority on which the statement in the letter referred to, was founded, to a member of the House of Representatives from Rhode Island, and the depositions therein spoken of have been taken at the instance of the President himself. Having ascertained these facts, I deem it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to my constituents, to society at large, and to the Senate, to ask the appointment of a special committee, clothed with powers to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges imputed to me, having relation to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, that, if found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the seat which I now occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

G. POINDEXTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1835.

Hon. George Poindexter: In reply to your note, which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state in answer to the interrogatory which you have propounded, "in whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak?" that the affidavits were by me read at the House of the President of the U. States; they were handed to me, in his presence, by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affidavits themselves, as I have been informed by him; and I am further authorized to say that other testimony of the kind is expected.

Your very ob't servant,

DUTEE J. REARCE.

The letters having been read by the Secretary.

Mr. CLAY rose and said, that the communication which had just been read could inspire no other sentiments in the bosom of every Senator present, but those of the deepest regret. He had hoped when he saw the article, to which the leuer of the honorable Senator referred, in a newspaper, that it was without the slightest foundation; and he was unwilling yet to believe in the possibility of the truth of the statement contained in the accompanying letter. That ex parte affidavits implicating the character of a Senator of the U. States should have been drawn without notifying him—without the slightest intimation that they were to be taken—and that they had been procured at the instance of the Chief Magistrate, and put on file, to be used by him, when and how he might think proper, was not to be believed but upon the highest and most authentic evidence. He would say it was not possible for him yet to credit the statement, imposing as was the form in which it was presented. It was impossible for him to credit that any human being could conceive of such a plan for injuring a fellow citizen—without notice—without the smallest opportunity to him, to procure affidavits from persons unknown, and put them away to be used on some subsequent occasion, when it might be impossible to contradict their statements, or to adduce any exculpatory evidence.

He was most reluctant to believe it, & would not believe it, but upon higher evidence than that which was exhibited, respectable as it was. It was sufficient, however to form the basis of an inquiry. And the communication which had been read called upon the Senate to perform a most painful and unpleasant duty: And this, when there was a remnant of but seven or eight days before the termination of the session; and the close of the official existence, at least for the present, of the Senator who stood indicted. The time, therefore, within which the investigation was to be made, it was much to be regretted, was extremely circumscribed. Short as it unfortunately was, there could not be two opinions as to the course which the Senate was bound to take. Its duty to its own character and dignity, and to all concerned, demanded the investigation.

If it were possible to believe, and it should turn out on the investigation to be established, that the Senator had the slightest participation in the atrocious at-

tempt to assassinate a fellow citizen, and the President of the U. States, the Senate would be called upon to perform the painful duty, indicated by the Senator himself, of purging the body of such an unworthy member.

On the contrary, if the result of the inquiry should be, as he must believe it would be, to establish that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge; or if, as he must also hope, there is no ground for the allegation that the President has possession of ex parte affidavits, implicating the Senator, he would stand acquitted, and be in a condition to discharge the high duties, appertaining to his station.

It was due, therefore, to the country, to the purity of the Senate, and to the cause of truth & justice, that the inquiry should be instituted.

Taking that view of the matter, on the spur of the occasion, (for the communication had come upon him at rather an unexpected moment; and he could have wished that some other Senator had taken charge of it,) he would move that a Committee be appointed, according to the request contained in the communication.

The Committee was, then ordered by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the Committee, when it was found that the following Senators were elected: Messrs. Smith, Mangum, King, of Georgia, Wright, and Tyler.

The Senate then, at half past 5 o'clock adjourned.

An important bill, to amend the Judicial System, has passed the Senate by a large majority, and is now before the House of Representatives. The bill dismembers the fourth circuit, which now consists of the districts of Maryland and Delaware. It attaches Delaware to the third circuit, (Judge Baldwin's) and Maryland to the fifth circuit, (Judge Marshall's,) which, by the bill with this addition, is to constitute the fourth circuit. In other words, Judge Baldwin's circuit, under the new bill, should it become a law, would consist of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and Chief Justice MARSHALL'S circuit would consist of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. South Carolina and Georgia would constitute one circuit as heretofore, (to be the fifth.) Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi would constitute the sixth; Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the seventh; and Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, the eighth circuit. The bill passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 5 nays.—*Nat. Int.*

The West Chester Whig, a paper that was able and efficient in the good cause last summer and fall, has come out openly and aboveboard for Gov. Wolf. The editor of that paper was one of the disappointed on Mr. Wolf's election, yet he refused to join the anti-Masons. He does not go for Wolf because he approves of all his measures; but he advocates his reelection because a foreign (New-York) influence is working against him—because the democracy of the State is for him—because he has been mal-treated by some of his partisans—because a portion of the press has been muzzled. These are the reasons, and we suppose they are efficient. We could name one or two other reasons, if we were disposed to join the ranks with the Whig.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Getting Better.—The New-York Gazette says—"We are gratified to notice the fact, that the commander and officers of the French brig of war d'Assas, are receiving every attention from our civil and military authorities, and we have reason to know that these civilities are duly appreciated by them."

Proficiency.—The population of Munich, the capital city of the Duchy of Bavaria, in Germany, is said to amount to 95,000—and that it has been greatly increased by the number of illegitimate children born during the last year. It appears from the returns of the public institutions, that in the last 12 months the number of illegitimate children exceeded that of the legitimate by about one-third!

Russia.—We find in the London papers, that Mr. WILKINS, Ambassador from the United States, and Prince Suzzo, the Greek Ambassador, were presented, Dec. 28, to the Czarowitz Prince Alexander.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16.

Awful Conflagration, and destruction of St. Philip's Church.—Our city was visited yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, by a destructive conflagration, which raged for three or four hours, laying in ruins upwards of fifty houses, and the most venerable and time-honored of our churches. The fire originated in a wooden building kept as a salter's boarding house, by Cornel Juns, at the north corner of State and Lingard streets; and the wind, blowing freshly from the N. East, swept the flames with devastating fury over the mass of wooden buildings to S. W. The area covered by the fire is embraced by Market-st. on the North, State-st. on the East, Church-st. on the West, and a line about midway between Queen and Amen-sts. on the South. The only houses remaining within this space are a range of brick buildings at the angle formed by Market and Church sts. seven on the former and two on the latter street, and three wooden houses on the Corner, and to the South of the corner of Lingard and Church

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out twenty, or even ten years ago. Should the still barbarous Ottoman be driven from Albania, as he has from Greece and Macedonia, civilization in a short time would extend, in all probability, over her now desolated fields, while splendid cities would gradually take the place of villages and small towns destitute of comfort or elegance. A new and important field will also be opened for missionary exertion; for though the Albanians make a sort of rude profession of Christianity, it is so mingled with impurities that it could scarcely be recognized as part of the system, by one who had been taught in this enlightened country. Little doubt can be apprehended, be felt, that King Otho will regard the contest of the Albanians and Turks, with more interest than the other monarchs of Europe; under the hope of enlarging his dominions and extending his power; and indeed, the union of Albania with Greece would be viewed with general satisfaction in the rest of Christendom. The fall of Turkey, come when it may, will be the fall of tyranny and barbarism; but from its ruins freedom and civilization may spring into health and beauty.

Halt. Gaz.

DR. CHANNING, ON WAR.
The following extract from a Sermon on War, recently delivered by Rev. Dr. CHANNING, and just published, will be read with peculiar interest at the present time:

I have admitted that a nation's honor may require its citizens to engage in war; but it requires them to engage in it wisely—with a full consciousness of rectitude—and with unfeigned sorrow. On no other condition does war comport with national dignity, and these deserve a moment's attention. A people must engage in war wisely, for rashness is dishonorable, especially in so solemn and tremendous a concern. A nation must propose a wise end in war; and this remark is more important, because the end or object, which according to common speech, a people is bound by its honor to propose, is generally discovered by wisdom. How common is it to hear, that the honor of a nation requires it to seek redress of grievances, reparation of injuries. Now as a general rule, war does not and cannot repair injuries. Instead of securing compensation for the past evils, it almost always multiplies them. As a general rule, a nation loses incomparably more by war than it has previously lost by the wrong done. Suppose for example a people to have been spoiled by another state of "five millions of dollars."

To recover this by war, it must expend fifty or a hundred millions more, and will almost certainly come forth from the contest burthened with debt. Nor is this all. It loses more than wealth. It loses many lives. Now life and property are not to be balanced against each other. A nation, by slaying a single innocent man, could possess itself of worlds, it would have no right to destroy him for that cause alone. A human being cannot be valued by silver and gold; and of consequence, a nation can never be authorized to sacrifice or expose thousands of lives for the mere recovery of property of which it has been spoiled. To secure compensation for the past, is very seldom a sufficient object for war. The true end is, security for the future. An injury inflicted by one nation on another, may manifest a lawless, hostile spirit, from which, if unresisted, future and increasing outrages are to be feared, which would embolden other communities in wrong-doing, and against which neither property, nor life, nor liberty, would be secure.

To protect a state from the spirit of violence and unprincipled aggression, is the duty of rulers, and protection may be found only in war. Here is the legitimate occasion and the true end of an appeal to arms. Let me ask you to apply this rule of wisdom to a case, the bearing of which will be easily seen. Suppose then an injury to have been inflicted on us by a foreign nation, a quarter of a century ago. Suppose it to have been inflicted by a government, which has fallen through its lawlessness, and which can never be restored. Suppose this injury to have been followed, during this long period, by not one hostile act, and not one sign of a hostile spirit. Suppose a disposition to repair it to be expressed by the head of the new government of the injured nation; and suppose further, that our long endurance has not exposed us to a single insult from any other power since the general pacification of Europe. Under these circumstances, can it be pretended, with any show of reason, that threatened wrong, or that further security, requires us to bring upon ourselves and the other nation the horrors and miseries of war? Does not wisdom join with humanity in reproaching such a conflict?

Delegation to Europe.—Among the passengers to embark for Europe, in the packet of the 25th, is the Rev. Dr. Spring, of this city. At the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Reverend Doctor Spring, and the Reverend Robert Breckenridge, of Baltimore, were appointed delegates to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, to reciprocate the visit of last year to the American Churches—Presbyterian and Congregational—made by the Rev. Drs. Reed and Mathewson. Mr. Breckenridge being on a visit to the West, will not embark until early in March. In addition to the special object of Dr. Spring's mission, we learn with great satisfaction, that he has been commissioned as a Delegate from the American Bible, Tract,

to attend the anniversaries of kindred institutions, in the British Islands, and on the Continent.

Phil. Gaz.

The Wellington party in England, at the late elections, have received considerable accession of strength.

From the National Intelligencer.
We have satisfaction, for once in our lives, in referring our readers to the language of the Official Journal on this subject. That Journal of Saturday last, remarking upon the news brought by the Express, has the following observations:

"The moral sense of every man, savage or civilized, must condemn the deliberate violation of the faith of Treaties. Public opinion throughout Europe will, in due time, exert a salutary influence over the momentary excitement in Paris, and will, we have no doubt, induce the French Chambers to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. We conceive it almost impossible that an enlightened government will rush into a war, at the sacrifice of national character, and of hundreds of millions, to save twenty-five millions of francs."

We have said that our contemporaries differ in opinion as to the present aspect of affairs between the two countries. We might have added, they differ also as to the true policy for their own country in this emergency. Of all that we have seen written on the subject, nothing has struck us more forcibly than the following truly national (ay, and eloquent) passage from the New York Evening Star:

"Upon the main question, we admit that we are for peace; and shall use our efforts to preserve it, until we discover that the continuance of peace is the loss of national honor. We look forward with brilliant hopes at the prospects of the country, if allowed to pursue its onward course in peace for the next twelve years as it has for the last. It will present in the year 1845, if undisturbed in its foreign and domestic relations, and its Government honestly administered, a display of improvement, national strength, wealth, and prosperity, never before known in history. If the resources of the country, managed and improved by the different States, are allowed to be applied in developing, strengthening, and perpetuating our various natural advantages, and not withdrawn for the purposes of War, the Augustan Age, the Apollonian Age, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Palaces of Byzantium—and all the splendor of either ancient or modern Nations—will be found surpassed by the results of the efforts of American freemen."

A Short Chapter of Misery.—A few days since, a woman turned of thirty years, named Catherine Henry, of 83 Sheriff street, who had long been leading a life of intemperance, and had, in consequence, been discarded by her relations, went to one of them and begged hard for half a dollar to buy bread with; it was given to her, and she immediately spent the whole in rum, which she continued drinking until, bereft of reason and life, she dropped down dead on the floor of the dram shop. The same night, the watchman picked up a woman in the street, who had fallen down drunk while in the act of carrying home some bread and a bottle of brandy to her starving children. She died on her way to the watch house. Early the following morning, a watchman picked up the body of a child in the 1st avenue, which was supposed to have been murdered. The next day, (Friday), a woman named Ann Dasey, residing at 148 Leonard street, got beastly drunk, and being put out of a house where she was behaving riotously, she thrust her arm through the glass window and cut it severely. She obstinately refused to have surgical assistance, but bathed her arm in brandy, and wrapped it up in rags, sleeping in rum. She then went away and continued drinking; and at night was found dead on the sidewalk. The same night, a watchman near the corner of Greene and Houston sts., heard, about midnight, cries of distress as from a female, and going up to the steps of a church near by, found there the dead body of a new-born male child. And early on Saturday morning, the dead body of a female infant was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Redd and Elm streets.

N. Y. Trans.

The French Minister passed thro' Baltimore on Friday, on his way to New York, to take the earliest packet for France.

The large Presbyterian Church at Mendham, six or miles from Morristown, took fire on Tuesday morning, and was destroyed. The building cost ten thousand dollars, and was not insured. It caught from a barrel of ashes.

As an evidence of the severity of the winter to the South, it is mentioned that at Athens, in Georgia, on the 8th of Feb. the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below zero!

Enoch Dixon, of Chestey county, has fed six oxen the past year, which, when slaughtered on the 20th inst. weighed as follows—1802, 1504, 1690, 1888, 1804, 1654.

An act has lately passed the Legislature of Missouri, providing that the election of Members of Congress shall be by general ticket, and does not require a residence in any particular quarter of the State.

The gambling houses of Paris yielded 40

lars per annum, and about four times that sum to the Keepers. Alas for the victims!

Many lives were lost and much damage sustained by a hurricane that swept over a part of Mississippi and Louisiana, on the 4th ult.

The number of deaths in New-York last week, was 179, of which 39 were by consumption.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 2, 1835.

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We are requested to state, that the Rt. Rev. H. U. ONDERDONK, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will preach in the Presbyterian Church of this borough, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. and on Friday the 13th, at Christ Church, Huntington township, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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The act providing for the laying of rails on the Columbia bridge, passed a second reading in the House on the 23d.

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The latest date of papers which had reached France from America at the latest accounts was the 25th of December.

The Report of the Foreign Relations Committee of our Senate was made on the 6th January, and it was definitively acted upon on the 14th of the same month. We scarcely entertain a doubt that on the arrival in Paris of authentic accounts of those proceedings, the Bill of indemnity will be promptly acted upon, and the Treaty carried into full effect.

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Extracts of a Letter from a respectable gentleman, an inhabitant of the State of New York, now in Paris, to a Member of Congress, dated Paris, January 15, 1835.

"There has been much excitement since the receipt of the document, (President's Message) and some anxiety has been felt for the issue. The French admit the justness of our claim, and the facts of the message are not denied; but the spirit in which they are set forth, and the language employed by the Executive, are, unfortunately, regarded as offensive and insult-

ing to France, to a degree that should forbid a further discussion of the matter." "The best opinion I can give you is derived from a quarter entitled to regard. The French Government will do nothing further to liquidate the debt, until it be seen whether Congress can sustain the President in what the French understand to be the position assumed. If Congress do not concur in the message, the difficulty will be settled by a prompt payment of the claim. That this is the ground to be taken here, I am assured by gentlemen who have it from members of the legislative bodies." Nat. Int.

From our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.
The Senate have just passed the Judiciary Bill, 31 to 5, assigning Chief Justice MARSHALL, with his consent, to Maryland, and Judge Baldwin to Delaware, and creating 2 new districts in the West. This is fatal to Mr. Taney, if the House concur.

Mons Serrurier leaves here to-morrow. Mr. Pageat, First Secretary of Legation, remains as Charge. Mr. Serrurier takes a Liverpool packet, the brig of war not affording sufficient accommodation for his family. So far from being in disgrace at home, his conduct meets the entire approbation of his Government. Although originally of opinion that 25 millions was more than was really due, so soon as the Treaty was made, he urged its prompt and honorable fulfillment.

The President talks of despatching a Frigate to bring Mr. Livingston home. The universal opinion here is that all will be settled amicably. Balt. Gaz.

The Gaggery of the Globe.—The Globe contains the following idea:

"A friend in New York writes us a letter of congratulation on the prospects which the late news has opened on the country, and in conclusion says, 'The opposition seem confounded this morning, and even the most desperate in their ranks say the President has had the good fortune to take the right course in this matter. Chance has had no hand in it, my friend; it is parcel of his great, fair, and clear course.'"

Now, what ass it is that manufactured such a letter, we know not; but certain it is, that all know who can read, that the movements of the French Chamber as well as the French Ministry, have not been accelerated by the President's untimely blustering; and from a certain proviso in the bill proposed, we should think that the settlement would be retarded, if not indeed entirely prevented, by the bungling work of minister and president. France professes to act with reference to her own character and to the respect due the American people. Her chief man in the Chamber, Mr. Humann, positively declares that the measure is retarded by the President's attack, and he charges "our chief" with ignorance of the constitution of France, an ignorance, indeed, which he hopes France will consider as excusing a portion of the President's injuries. He regards the blustering of the President as that of "a single misinformed individual." The dignity of France is invoked, that the measures prepared before the reception of the President's message, may not be defeated, unless the puerile threat of injury should be put in partial execution. He repeats, that all action upon the bill of indemnity, goes upon the consideration that "France does not impute to the government and people of the U. States the sentiments and propositions which their president has expressed." How does this show creditable to the President? Bah!—U. S. Gaz.

France and the United States.

We can hardly expect to receive definite intelligence from France with regard to the course of the Chambers, in relation to the bill of indemnity, before the arrival of the packet of the 1st, which will not be due for some days. It will be remembered, that the bill was submitted on the 15th, and referred to the Standing Committee. It is not probable that it was taken up for discussion for some days after, or that it would be adopted or rejected without an animated debate, extending, perhaps, through a fortnight. In the meantime it is probable that the report of the Senate will have reached Paris, & on the salutary effect of that document, we found all our hopes of the adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries. The conciliatory tone of the report, with the unanimous disapproval by the Senate of the hasty steps recommended by the President, as well, perhaps, as the silence of the lower House, will contribute to soothe the remaining irritation, and possibly accomplish the great object in view. It must now be apparent to all that the course of the Senate was the proper one under the circumstances—that if that body had seconded the views of the President, by adopting his recommendation of reprisals, war would have been the inevitable consequence. This is now clearly evident, and must be universally conceded. Phil. Acquirer.

School Law.—In the township of Manor, Lancaster county, Pa. 800 children are educated under the School law passed last session.

A new Shooting Machine.—A Frenchman, by the name of Bilot, is said to have invented a machine which will discharge 120,000 balls of half a pound each, at one shot. No wonder the French Chambers are so "obstipolous" about paying the indemnity.

A boy at Providence, a short time since crept under a planing machine to get some shavings, and raising his head incautiously it was shaved clean off just above the ears.

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Theological Seminary.

THE Directors will meet at Gettysburg, on Tuesday Evening, April 21st. According to a resolution of the Board, when the third Thursday of April, (31st in this case this year,) falls into the week before Easter, the meeting is a week later than usual.

JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Baltimore, March 2.

Pennsylvania College.

THE Trustees of this Institution will meet at the College Edifice, on the morning of the 23d of April next.

JOHN G. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Baltimore, March 2.

A meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society" will be held in the Court-house, on Saturday Evening next, at half past 6. A prompt attendance of members is requested, as there will be an election for Officers.

March 2. O. O. McCLEAN, Sec'y.

HARDWARE.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large stock of Hardware, Bar Iron, &c. &c. which will be sold CHEAP. Persons engaged in building would do well to call.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

March 2.

N. B. I will Remove my Store to the Corner now occupied by Muzzey & Whitkrow, on the 1st day of April next.

G. A.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Reading township.

PETER MYERS, Adm'r.

March 2.

Westminster Hotel.

THIS Establishment has been taken by J. F. CULBERTSON, who is now prepared to accommodate TRAVELERS, WAGONERS, & DROVERS, in a style not inferior to any other on this road, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

March 2.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 27th day of April next, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STITZEL, HENRY NEEDS.

March 2.

NOTICE.

THE several Heirs under the last will of HENRY SLAGLE, deceased, are requested to call on the Subscriber for payment; as no Interest will be paid from this date.

MICHAEL SLAGLE.

Feb. 8, 1835. [21.]

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber, sometime last May, gave a Note to GEORGE BRACAW, conditioned for the payment of Forty Dollars; and as he is not likely to receive valuable consideration therefor, he cautions every person not to take an assignment of said note.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

Feb. 21.

Estate of Anthony Topper.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anthony Topper, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. dec'd, will make payment to SAMUEL DRACAW, Esq. residing in said township; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.

The Administrator resides in Westminster, Frederick county, Md.

JOSEPH TOPPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 10.

ELECTION OF

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 2d section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the 1st day of April, A. D. 1834—

I hereby give Notice to the

Citizens of the several School Districts in the County of Adams, to meet in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the places where they hold their Elections for Supervisors, Town Comptrols, and Constables, on the

Third Friday (20th day) of March next, and then and there elect TWO (2) CHIEFS of each School District, to serve

for THREE YEARS, as School Directors of said Districts respectively; which elections are to be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for Supervisors and Constables are by law held and conducted.

JAMES BELL, Sec'y.

Feb. 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Wednesday the 4th of March**, at the house of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Hogs, Horse-Gears, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Sleigh, Saws and Pipes, Tables, Chairs, and a great variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

SAMUEL K. BAILEY.

Feb. 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Friday the 6th day of March**, at the residence of the subscriber, 1/2 miles north of Gettysburg, near the Carlisle road, the following property, viz:

Seven head of Horses, and Horse-Gears, Cows, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 2 Dearborns, one broad and one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Utensils, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also—at the same time and place,

THE FARM on which he resides, containing 55 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. Blocher and others. The improvements are in good order; there is an excellent well of water before the door; about 8 acres of excellent meadow, and about 16 acres of woodland; and a good bearing orchard.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

CHARLES M'ALEER.

Feb. 2.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed **Tuesday the 3rd day of March next**, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Feb. 2.

Notice is hereby Given, to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 3rd day of March next**, viz:

The account of Joseph Rider, Administrator of the Estate of **Falentine Stier**, deceased.

The account of Daniel Longenecker & Wm. Patterson, Executors of the Estate of **Anthony Deardorff**, deceased.

The account of Adam Myers, Guardian of **Margaret Long**.

The account of John Hartman & Peter Hartman, Executors of the Estate of **Andrew Hartman**, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the Estate of **John Albert**, deceased, who was Administrator of the Estate of **Conrad Weaver**, deceased.

The account of David Meale, Guardian of **Hannah, Sarah & Jacob Spangler**.

The account of Conrad Snyder, Executor of the Estate of **Mary Spangler**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers and Peter Myers, Executors of the Estate of **Peter Myers**, deceased.

The account of Ephraim Swope, Executor of the Estate of **Solomon Stonifer**, deceased.

The account of Robert King, Guardian of **Elizabeth Wilson**.

The account of do. Guardian of **Ann Wilson**.

The account of John Bittinger, Guardian of **George Bittinger**.

The account of Jonathan C. Forrest, Administrator of the Estate of **Peter Skilt**, deceased.

The account of Jacob Weldy, Administrator of the Estate of **Jacob Meale**, deceased.

The account of Daniel Bower, one of the Administrators of the Estate of **Solomon Bower**, deceased.

The account of George Smyser, Executor of the Estate of **Henry Hoke**, Esq. deceased.

The account of Ludwig Sheely, Administrator of the Estate of **Jacob Jacoby**, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Jan. 24, 1835.

Feb. 2.

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

That Tavern-stand, situated in Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. formerly owned by Isaac Schantz, consisting of a large and convenient House, Brick Back Building, good yard, a first rate Stable now putting up, with excellent water.—The public elections are held at the house.

PHILIP KUNTZ.

Feb. 2.

FOR RENT.

I Offer for Rent my **House** on **2nd Floor** of **Ground**, with a complete **SHOP** on it, in the Town of **Mummasburg**, for the term of one or two years. Any person wishing to rent this property, can have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber.

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Feb. 2.

FOR RENT.

I Offer for Rent my **House** on **2nd Floor** of **Ground**, with a complete **SHOP** on it, in the Town of **Mummasburg**, for the term of one or two years. Any person wishing to rent this property, can have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber.

JACOB B. STICK.

Feb. 2.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Vendition Expensis, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on **Saturday the 7th day of March next**, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following real Estate, viz:

A two-story Brick House, & Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county; also on which are erected a Frame Stable and other Buildings.—Also,

One other Lot of Ground,

on which are erected a two-story Frame House and Brick Stable, with a Brick Blacksmith Shop and Coal-shed.—Also,

One other Lot of Ground,

on which is erected a Frame Shed.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of **George Richter**.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 56 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Moore, Charles Donaldson and others, on which are erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling house, Log Barn, a small Orchard, with a spring of water near the house. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Wm. Topper**.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, containing 16 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log House, and Log Stable, a well of water near the door, adjoining lands of Philip Bishop, Henry Biddle and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Henry Kiefer**.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story log House, and double Barn, part frame and part log, a spring of water near the house, with a small Orchard, adjoining lands of Christian Cashman, Bank of Gettysburg and others.—Also,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Cashman, the heirs of George Bercau and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story Frame House, large Frame Barn, spring of water near the door, with a small Orchard.—Also,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Blocher, Daniel Reinacker, the heirs of Wilhelmus Houghtell and others, with a one and a half story Log House, and Frame House attached thereto, with a well of water near the door, an Orchard, and Frame Barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of **George Bercau**.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ferree, the heirs of John Gilliland, Fidler and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Brick House and Brick Back Building, Bank Barn, part log and part stone, a spring of water near the door, also a one and a half tenant house, log shop, and log stable, and an Orchard; with a large quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of **Andrew Walker**.

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NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th day of April, A. D. 1834, entitled "An Act relating to County rates and taxes," the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, will proceed and attend to hear Appeals, for the several Townships, from all persons who may apply for redress, in accordance with the directions of said Act, and will grant such relief, and make such corrections, as to them shall appear just and reasonable. The Boards of Appeal will be held in the following order, at which times and places the several Assessors will attend for their respective Townships, viz:

For Mendallen and Franklin townships, on the 16th of March, at the house of George Myers, in Arendtsville.

For Hamiltonban and Liberty, on the 17th of March, at the house of Isaac Robinson, in Millerstown.

For Straban, Cumberland, and the borough of Gettysburg, on the 18th of March, at the Commissioners' Office in Gettysburg.

For Germany, Conowag and Mountjoy, on the 19th of March, at the house of Francis Leas, in Littlestown.

For Berwick, Hamilton and Mountpleasant, on the 20th of March, at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in Oxford.

For Huntington, Lattimore, Reading and Tyrone, on the 21st of March, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

The Commissioners, for the information of all interested, make known, that by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, the Commissioners are bound not to "make any allowance or abatement in the valuation of any real estate, in any other year than that in which the triennial assessment is made, excepting where buildings or other improvements have been destroyed, subsequently to such triennial assessment, and in the case of personal property, offices, professions, trades and occupations, where there has been any alteration in the assessment, occasioning a different valuation from the former year, and also where persons have come to inhabit in the county since such triennial assessment," and that no notice in the two years succeeding the triennial assessment is to be given to the taxable inhabitants aforesaid, but in the latter recited cases only.

ROBT. McILHENY,
JOHN BROUGH,
JOHN MUSSELMAN,
Attest—Wm. King, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 23d, 1835.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices. **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,** Bookeller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY,

A TY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Mercury.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of **Z. DANNER.**

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FRESH DRUGS.

AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

Large and General Assortment of Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrril,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Annamonic,
Anatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafoetida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	" Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	" Isinglass,
Manna,	" Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	" Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	" Iceland Moss,
Do. Benjoin,	" Opium,
Do. Camomile,	" Nulmege,
Fisher's Pills,	" Oil Cinamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Poligi,
Borax,	" Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	" Magnesia,
British Oil,	" Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	" Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	" Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" assafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gun-Arabia,	" Balaum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of **Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,**

PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19.